

KIDNAP CAMP OFFENDERS, BUT WON'T TELL NAMES.

Lawyer Parrish Startles War Investigation Commissioners.

HE WANTS PROTECTION.

Governor-Elect Roosevelt May Give Testimony Some Time To-day.

NURSES PLEDGED NOT TO TELL.

R. B. Roosevelt Declares These Restrictions Were Placed Upon Volunteers When Accepted.

KNOWS OFFENDERS, BUT WANTS PROTECTION.

All the trouble and suffering at the camp (Wilcox) was due to a lack of foresight and the neglect of some one.

The trouble with this Commission is that a man does not feel he is protected, because everything he says is volunteer testimony.

I know a case where, I think, a man was a most improper man to have in a responsible position, and yet, I would not like to say so. Extracts from Lawyer Parrish's testimony before the War Investigation Commission.

There was a witness before the War Investigation Commission yesterday who made the solemn old gentlemen composing it stare and gasp. He was Samuel L. Parrish, a wealthy lawyer with offices at No. 44 Broadway and a country home at Southampton, L. I.

He gave facts, figures and dates in his account of the horrors at Camp Wilcox in his legal, definite, systematic way, and the Commission naturally asked him on whom he blamed the condition of affairs he described.

"Why," asked the lawyer, "should I jeopardize my relations with officers who were personally courteous to me by naming them as incompetents? You have no authority to compel testimony, consequently you cannot protect a witness."

The reply threw the commission into confusion. They spluttered and protested and told him he was the first witness who had taken this attitude.

He answered calmly that he understood his position and that they had no power at all, their investigation could come to nothing and that until a Congressional committee with power to compel testimony, punish for contempt and protect witnesses, asked him he would not give any names.

Then the commissioners got angry. General Beaver snorted out something that meant that the witness was angling for a trip to Washington at the Government's expense. The lawyer calmly repeated the same remark and repeated his refusal to give the names, and the session of the War Investigation Commission ended right there.

Lawyer Parrish was the last witness of the day.

Colonel Roosevelt May Testify.

To-day the commission expects to hear the evidence of Colonel Kimball, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Governor-elect Roosevelt was also invited by telegraph last night to testify, and may do so to-day, when the session of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on political business.

Early in yesterday's session R. B. Roosevelt, of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, appeared at the request of the commission. They had notified him to appear with his witnesses.

"I have no objection to summoning witnesses," said Mr. Roosevelt before he entered the committee room. "All I can do is to invite the people to know of the neglect and abuse of soldiers to come forward and volunteer their testimony. I can furnish the commission with some names and they can subpoena these."

"We are handicapped in a way by the fact that soldiers are afraid to talk for fear of punishment, and that one of our main duties is to get them to come forward and volunteer their testimony. I can furnish the commission with some names and they can subpoena these."

"The volunteer nurses who could give more definite and positive evidence than any other class of people, feel themselves prevented from volunteering their testimony by reason of the fact that they were required to sign not to disclose any abuses that came under their eyes. This pledge was exacted before they were permitted to minister to the soldiers who were dying for lack of the most ordinary necessities. I am sure that the commission should inquire into this matter of the pledge, but so far I understand no question bearing on the matter has been asked."

"I will call the committee at our office to-morrow to take steps toward keeping the commission supplied with witnesses."

Will Visit Camp Wilcox.

The first witness yesterday was Major F. J. Ives, Chief Engineer of the Third Cavalry Division of the Fifth Army Corps.

Before he testified the commissioners determined to go to Camp Wilcox in the near future, and the members were generally of the opinion that a visit to Santiago to inspect the scene of operations and the testimony there was advisable and might be possible.

Major Ives said that he had made the journey between Santiago and Montauk on the Mobile, which had been a cattle ship.

Q. Now, Major, was there anything that could have been done to alleviate the condition of the men of our army in Cuba?

A. There could have been more ambulances, there were only three which could be used by my division. At Santiago there were times when there was some lack of medical supplies, due partly to a want of transportation facilities and partly because the surgeons did not have enough men to go out to work hard to get supplies, and some times I went to Santiago and bought them.

Dr. Lewis A. Stinson, of the New York Hospital, testified about Montauk Point, the scarcity of good male nurses and the difficulty of getting men to obey orders.

Q. Was not the camp filled with fever? Yes, I would answer this way. I went to one relief hospital and they told me they had forty men on a sick diet, who could not get milk to drink.

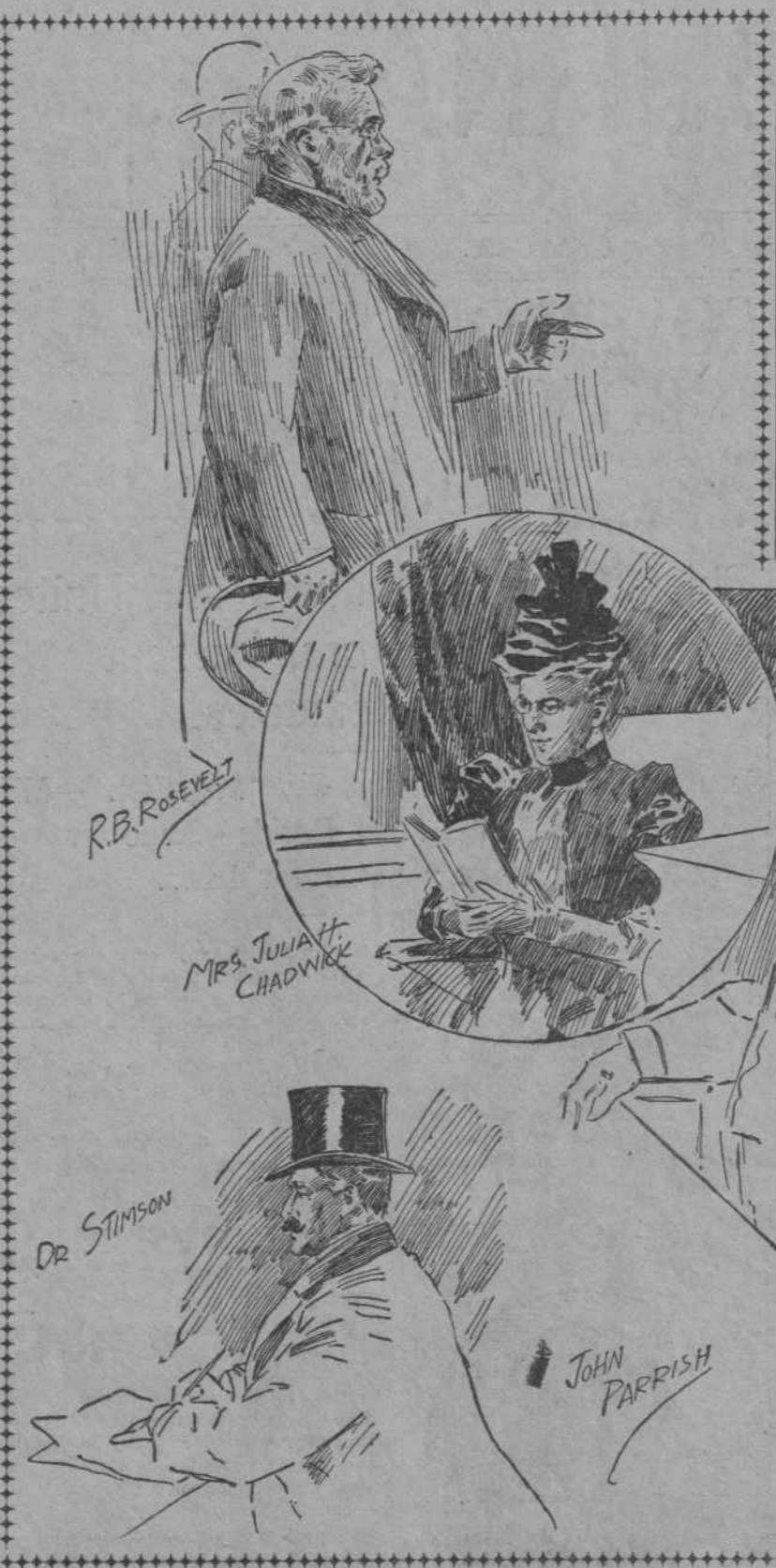
Sick Soldiers on New York Streets.

Q. Is it true that sick men from the camp were picked up in the street of New York? A. Yes, sir; some men were found on the streets feverish and with a temperature of 103 and 106 degrees. These were feverish men, as far as I know.

Dr. Quiner, the medical commissioner, rose at this.

Q. Would it be safe to infer that because men were found on the streets with such a temperature that they were sick? A. I can't answer in that way. There may have been individual cases of fever, but criticism is against the system that permitted men to go away in that condition. One of those men brought to the Hudson Street Hospital with a temperature of 104 degrees had left Montauk the day before. I asked him what condition his regiment was in, and he told me half of them were as sick as he was. One of these men, I believe, got well; very few of them died.

Miss Julia Halstead Chadwick, of No. 215 West Fifty-fourth street, a member of a



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relief association, came to the session with a roll of typewritten matter descriptive of the horrors she knew of. She said: "The men had a wild, eager, famished stare. The first Sergeant of Company Sixteenth Regular, took me by the arm. 'Madam,' he said, 'you must come to my company. There are sick men there who have nothing. You must come. I drove up and found at least a dozen men in the company who knew the cause. All the Government food."

Her story was much the same as that laid out by Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Sheppard. She laid particular stress on the fact that sick men were allowed to leave the hospitals and were found delirious on trains and at the railroad station.

Sick Men Driven from Camp. Q. Did you know of any man being sent away from the hospital except at his own request? A. I saw men sent from hospitals who were in no condition to make their desires known. I am sure that seven-tenths of the sick who were furnished were far too ill to move, and I met several who had no homes who did not wish to leave the hospitals.

Q. Would the United States Government have done what you ladies do so willingly and bravely? A. It took the Government less than a week to transport the sick men to Cuba. Certainly the Government could have done all we did to take care of the sick and give them food and clothing.

Q. Is it not true that there was any lack of medical supplies? I was due to the commission of one railroad that could be used for transporting the sick men. I know the cause. All I know is that there was a lack of supplies and consequently great suffering.

Dr. William C. Thompson, of the Presbyterian and Bellevue hospitals, said: "I did not come here to make criticisms in general. I merely came to tell of the thirty cases of typhoid fever that came out of the camp under my observation at the Presbyterian Hospital. Some of them died. They should not have been allowed to travel a hundred miles through a crowded community, scattering disease at every step."

Doctors' Conduct Indictable. Q. Do you know in these cases why the men were allowed to go away from camp before they should have gone? Did you hear of the importunities of Governors, Senators, sweethearts and wives for patients to be sent home? A. I do not think anything could have justified the discharge of these men. In the hospitals of this city we would never think of sending men in that condition out on the streets. If we did the hospital authorities would be deservedly indicted.

Q. Were those men picked up in the streets of this city and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital? A. One was covered with bed sores, another died two hours after reaching the hospital, and another within twenty-four hours.

By Dr. Connor. If my son was in your hospital sick with typhoid and I wanted to take him home, do you mean to say you would refuse to let me? A. I would not refuse to let you take him home, but you would not be allowed to take him without a written permit from the hospital and a written statement from you that you assumed all the responsibility.

Q. Were those men picked up in the streets from the hospitals at Camp Wilcox? A. I believe they were brought from general quarters and not from hospitals. I cannot say if the authority leaving the hospital was aware that the men were suffering from typhoid.

Dr. Thompson handed in his list of the thirty typhoid fever patients who were turned loose in New York from the camp, and the names were Samuel L. Parrish, with his detailed notes. He went to the camp as a volunteer helper, and was particularly active around the camp of the Seventh Regulars.

He said there were four or five thousand men in camp, who ought to have been in hospitals. Of the Seventh Regiment there were 108 officers and men sick out of 563. Said he:

No Intelligent Management.

The trouble was that there was the lack of one continuing, intelligent directing mind. One day it was General Wheeler, then Young, then Bates, then Shafter. When President McKinley came he only made a parade inspection. I could have shown him some things that would have shocked him, but the officers did not want him to see that side of it, nor did he

want to see it. All the trouble and suffering at the camp was due to a lack of foresight and the neglect of some one. I cannot say who is responsible for the conditions that prevailed, but I can testify that very undesirable conditions did prevail.

"Did you see any officer of the army or doctor neglect his duty in any way?" asked General McCook, and then the trouble began. Lawyer Parrish answered: "That is a pretty hard question, because if you had the power of punishment for contempt I would have to answer, and that is the trouble with this commission, a man does not feel he is protected, because everything he says is really volunteer testimony."

Colonel Sexton (interrupting)—But you don't need any protection; you're a private citizen. A. Yes, I know, but I know a case where I think a man was a most improper man to have in a responsible position, and yet, I would not like to say so. I would not like to say so. I would not like to say so.

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STAR PUNTER BRINGS \$15,000.

W. J. White, the Chewing Gum Man, Buys the Famous Pacer.

GREAT CROWD AT SALE.

Over 5,000 People Give Three Cheers for the Harness Racing King.

Star Pointer, the only horse that has ever beaten the two-minute mark in harness, was sold for \$15,000 at public auction in Madison Square Garden last night. Appropriately enough, Star Pointer goes to take the place of premier stallion at the ambitiously named two-minute stock farm owned by W. J. White, of Cleveland, Ohio.



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who made a fortune in chewing gum. Fully 5,000 persons must have seen Star Pointer sold. The Twenty-sixth street side of Madison Square Garden and the huge arena were jammed with interested humanity when the evening session of W. E. Knag & Co.'s sale opened. It was a free show, of course, but there was only one attraction, as outside of Star Pointer no other horse of note was to be offered. But though there was no expectation that any phenomenal price would be made, the public wanted to see the one horse that has passed that formidable two-minute mark.

After a procession of cheap horses had been auctioned off by Auctioneer George A. Bain, Mr. Knag blew his whistle and the crowd took the hint. There was a rum to the far side of the ring as the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Star Pointer walked proudly but quietly around the track into the midst of a howling mob that responded with a shout of "Hail to the Chief."

Star Pointer was through, but a little man up in the arena boxes took a hand and, Welsh responding, the pair kept the odds jumping up to \$10,000. Then Welsh stopped and despite more oratory from the auctioneer's box not another offer could be elicited. The horse was Mr. O'Neil's, agent for Mr. White. The fall of the hammer was greeted with another outburst of applause.

Then Mr. Bain made a brief speech, and calling for a bid was offered \$5,000 by Mr. Hamlin. Like a flash came an answering bid of \$10,000 from A. J. ("Andy") Welsh, the levitation bookmaker of the trotting track.

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ROOSEVELT TO HEAR PLATT PLANS

Conferences To-day Expected to Decide His Policy as Governor.

WILL SEE BOTH FACTIONS.

Anti-Platt Men to Be Consulted Before Machine Programme Is Discussed.

Theodore Roosevelt begins a series of conferences in this city to-day which are expected to have a tremendous influence upon his policy as Governor after January 1. They may decide whether or not the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is correct in his prophecy that the new Governor will soon be involved in a struggle with Senator Platt and his Legislature and that there are stormy times ahead.

This is the programme for the day, arranged by Colonel Roosevelt, with some features added by machine leaders and others.

10 A. M.—Meet Major-General Roe, General Fitzgerald and other military men for a talk about National Guard reorganization.

12 M.—Meet Seth Low, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate and other anti-machine leaders.

2 P. M.—Luncheon with Professor Gunton, and Messrs. Wiseman, White and Donnelly for consultation about labor legislation, and appointments as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

3 P. M.—Conference with Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator Ellsworth and several machine leaders to discuss the programme for January 1.

At this session the anti-machine error-eject will be asked to pass upon the machine programme for "Pure Beer," Metropolitan State Police, bipartisan State and county election boards; bipartisan dock, park, and other municipal commissions for the Greater New York, and to indicate his preference for Assistant General, Superintendent of Public Works and other offices to be filled on and after New Year's day.

S. P. M.—"Harmony" dinner at the Metropolitan Club, to which Roosevelt, Woodruff, Platt, Deane, Odell, Root, Choate, Low and others have been invited.

Colonel William J. Youngs, who is to be Governor Roosevelt's private secretary, was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday arranging for the various consultations.

While Mr. Roosevelt is understood to prefer Avery J. Danks, for Superintendent of Public Works, Green is here and will meet Colonel Roosevelt to-day.

Frederick W. Easton's place as Superintendent of Public Buildings is asked for by both Joseph Murray and Colonel Lovell H. Jerome, is to be backed for reappointment by the Platt machine.

Colonel Ralph Peabody is to be recommended for a place on the Governor's staff. He is a big cement contractor and has contributed heavily to Republican campaign funds. Others suggested for places on the staff are Craig Wadsworth, Woodbury Kane, Braxton Griggs, Colonel John Jacob Astor and Captain Alexander S. Williams of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Colonel Roosevelt had only one official caller at Oyster Bay yesterday, Judge Henry E. Howland. The people of Oyster Bay gathered in Platt's Hall last night to greet Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt. The sword which the Oyster Bay citizens gave the United States in 1897, was on exhibition. The local clergy of all denominations were on the Reception Committee. There was no speech making.

NEW PLANS TO PUNISH BREWERS.

Pure Beer Measure to Be Supplemented by Stringent Additions to Raines Law.

There was lots more "pure beer" talk among the Platt legislative leaders at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, and several bills, including the drastic measure printed exclusively in the Sunday Journal, will be submitted to the Governor-elect at to-day's conference. Nearly all the leaders from the bay seed districts want to punish the brewers for daring to support the Democratic ticket this year. Some of them favor the repeal of the rebate clause in the Raines Liquor Tax law, and would also prohibit retailers from making assignments of tax certificates to brewers. Former Deputy Attorney-General Klatsburg advised Senator Raines to make these amendments, and the Senator was inclined to do so until warned that the result would be a decrease in the amount of revenue from the traffic.

Mr. Lester, of Chautauque, and others insist that the tax on certificates should be raised at least twenty-five per cent.

No Change in Brooklyn G. O. P. Machine. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Michael J. Daly, Walter B. Atterbury and George H. Roberts, the "big four" in Republican politics in Brooklyn, returned from their trip to New York City yesterday. They declare there will be no reorganization of the Kings County machine this year.

TO GREET HEAD OF SISTER REPUBLIC.



President Iglesias, of Costa Rica.

The Chief Executive of the little Central American republic will arrive here to-day on the steamer Altal in search of health. He will be welcomed to the United States by Colonel Carter on behalf of President McKinley. It is understood that as President Iglesias comes in an unofficial capacity he will not be given more honors than those usually accorded to a distinguished private citizen. He will go to Washington in a few days.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, Will Arrive with His Suite To-day.

President Rafael Iglesias, of the Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America, is expected to arrive in New York to-day for the first time. He is a saloon passenger on the Altal liner Altal, and is coming here in search of health—at least that is the supposed object of his visit, which he reported, however, that he may discuss the claims of Costa Rica in the interoceanic canal during his visit to the State Department. It is known that Costa Rica very much desires the completion of this canal.

The first intimation that President Iglesias intended to honor the United States with a visit was given when Senator Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, New York and welcome President Iglesias. Arrangements have been made to have the President received at the Battery, where the army steamer General Meigs, which would land him at the Battery, would be met by the President and escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

When Minister Calvo learned of this plan he disapproved of it. He did not, however, object seriously to the transfer to the Meigs at Quarantine, and is expected that this part of the arrangement will be carried out.

Accompanying President Iglesias are Colonel Bonilla, his aide de camp; Senor Quesada, his private secretary, and it is supposed that Dr. Justiniani, the President's family physician, is also with him. Quarantine and will be formally presented to President McKinley by Minister Calvo. The Colonel will then welcome the Costa Rican Chief Executive on behalf of President McKinley and invite him to visit the capital.

After a brief stay in New York the President will go to Washington in a private car over the Pennsylvania road. Before he returns to Costa Rica he may visit Chicago and other Western cities, and will then sail for Europe. President Iglesias, though still a young man, has been Costa Rica's Chief Executive for nine years.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The State Department has made all the preparations possible for the reception of President Iglesias, of Costa Rica. In what manner he shall be received depends entirely on the desire of President McKinley himself. If he comes as the President of Costa Rica he will be received as the guest of the Nation; if as a private citizen he will be the guest of the Costa Rican Minister.

Should the President come in his official capacity a detachment of troops will meet him at the station in Washington and escort him to the Arlington Hotel. A military and a naval attaché will be placed at his disposal. After a call at the State Department, arrangements will be made, suiting the pleasure of President Iglesias, for a state dinner at the White House. The Government will pay all his expenses, and further functions will be arranged after his arrival.

If the President of Costa Rica comes in his private capacity he will call at the White House and State Department but will receive only the usual courtesies shown any distinguished private individual.

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JOURNAL ASKS PEOPLE TO SOLVE RACE PROBLEM.

Continued from First Page.

MIGRATION THE TRUE SOLUTION.

Washington, Nov. 21. To the Editor of the Journal: